

ation, etc. In other words, he attempts to present the so-called modern advances of insanity in a popular edition. For the study of insanity the book is of no value because it is hardly an introduction. For the layman it is worse than useless, for the layman could hardly appreciate what is being written. It seems therefore a pity that such an important subject as psychology of insanity should be presented in this manner.

T. H. W.

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FREUD'S THEORIES OF THE NEUROSES. By EDUARD HITSCHMANN, of Vienna. Authorized Translation by DR. C. R. PAYNE. Pp. 154. New York: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company.

WHETHER one believes or not in any new philosophy, it is always of the utmost value to have a clear and authoritative presentation of the subject. So far in the English language we have had one textbook and numerous papers, none of which have given a clear and consecutive exposition of Freud's theories. This book, therefore, which was written by one of the ablest and sanest medical men in Vienna should be welcomed. Not only has the author the opportunity of knowing Freud's theories from Freud himself but he has practised them and in this book we have for the first time a clear presentation of Freudian doctrines presented in a readable and sane manner.

T. H. W.

ANAPHYLAXIS. By CHARLES RICHET, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. Translated by J. MURRAY BUGH, M.D., Medical Registrar to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Preface by T. R. BRADSHAW, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Pp. 266. Liverpool: The University Press, London: Constable & Co., Ltd.

THE progress of recent years in the study of anaphylaxis has been so rapid that only those in a position to follow most closely the scientific literature have been able to keep themselves in touch with the knowledge concerning this important group of phenomena. The significance of this condition, however, for general medicine is very great, not only because it may possibly explain certain otherwise obscure ailments, but also because of the increasing use of certain animal proteins for subcutaneous or intravenous injection as curative measures with the possibility of producing anaphylaxis. This book gives a clear, interesting, and very readable

account of our knowledge of anaphylaxis. It opens with a brief historical sketch including five pages in which are tersely summarized the important facts known at the present time with the names of their respective discoverers and dates of publication. Then follows a detailed discussion of the incubation period, duration and symptoms of anaphylaxis, the nature of anaphylactizing substances, passive anaphylaxis, anaphylaxis *in vitro*, the relation of anaphylaxis to precipitin formation and complement deviation, anti-anaphylaxis, the relation of anaphylaxis to general medicine and a final short chapter in which the authors' theory as to the nature and purpose of anaphylaxis is outlined. This book is a most valuable one for the large number of physicians who may wish to familiarize themselves with this important subject.

J. H. A.

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THE HISTORY OF PRISON PSYCHOSES. By DRs. PAUL NITSCHKE and KARL WILMANNS. Translated by FRANCIS M. BARNES, JR., M.D., and BERNARD GLUECK, M.D. Pp. 84. New York: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company.

THIS monograph is the thirteenth of the series issued by the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases. It is upon the important subject of prison psychoses. Of all sociological problems none are more important to the public and especially to the medical and legal professions than the study of our criminals or "near criminals." Especially is this true in the present excellent trend of the modern Juvenile Court. The present volume gives a historical review of the different viewpoints of prison psychoses so far as the German literature is concerned. It begins with an excellent introduction by William A. White.

This book should be in the hands of most medical men and all attorneys who are in the slightest way brought in contact with those who are unfortunate enough to come under the hands of the law.

T. H. W.

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THE PRACTICE OF UROLOGY. By CHARLES H. CHETWOOD, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Genito-urinary Surgery, New York Polyclinic Hospital. Pp. 816; 6 colored plates and 310 text illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

THE author has presented in this volume the latest and best of the thought and practice of genito-urinary surgery. The book is one of the best, if not the best single volume treatise, on the